

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1835.

Governor Marcy's Message.—We have read with a good deal of interest the Message of Governor Marcy to the Legislature of New York, at the opening of the present session. Like the former documents of this nature, this Message is able, lucid, and filled with statistical facts and general information. The great state of New York, an empire of itself, seems to be marching with accelerated steps on the high road of improvement and prosperity. Judging the tree by its fruit, the increase and thrift of N. York give incontrovertible evidence, that her destinies have been guided by wise, talented and patriotic rulers. We were forcibly struck with the contrast between the picture of prosperity so faithfully sketched in Gov. Marcy's message, and that of desolation so mournfully delineated by the panic-makers last winter. The difference is as wide as that between lofty patriotism and deliberate treason. Let those who deny New York politics and traduce the "Albany Regency," the miserable cant of modern whigism, look to the fruits of their labors and the results of their principles—they offer a cheering and animating view of a great, thriving and happy community. Our limits permit us to give only the following abstracts from Gov. Marcy's message.

Gov. Marcy reviews the machinations of the U. S. Bank and of its agents, in and out of Congress, against the prosperity of the country generally, and particularly against New York and the safety fund Banks of that State, by the panic and other means; and states that the loan law, which was intended as a precautionary measure against these extraordinary acts, had the desired effect, and effected the purpose by inspiring confidence, though no loan has been made under its authority. He gives the following statement respecting schools and school funds:—

"Eight hundred and thirty-five towns and wards (the whole number in the State,) have made reports for the year 1833. There were nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-five school districts; the whole number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years in the State, was five hundred and thirty-four thousand and two, and the number instructed in the common schools in 1833 was five hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred and forty."

The public money distributed to the common schools was three hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-three cents. Of this sum, one hundred thousand dollars was contributed by the common school fund, and eighteen thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents by local funds belonging to the towns. The amount contributed by the inhabitants of the districts was three hundred and ninety-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and four cents. These sums, amounting to seven hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-seven cents, (excepting a few thousand dollars expended in the city of New York on school houses,) have been paid to teachers for their wages. The whole amount expended during the year 1833 on the common schools, cannot fall short of one million two hundred thousand dollars.

The number of academies subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, which made reports last year, was sixty-seven; and the number of students in them at the time their reports were made, was five thousand five hundred and six."

"There are seven colleges in this State, including the University in the city of New York; two of which are exclusively devoted to medical instruction. According to the returns made to the Regents of the University last year, the number of students in all of them was one thousand one hundred and thirty-five."

"The capital of the Common School fund is now one million seven hundred and ninety-one thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents, and the revenue from it last year was one hundred and four thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents, which somewhat exceeds the sum annually distributed to the common schools."

The capital of the Literature fund is two hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars and ten cents, and it produced last year a revenue of fifteen thousand five hundred and ten dollars and eight cents."

The finances and business of the canals are thus stated:—

"The income from all the canals and the Canal Fund for the last fiscal year, was one million eight hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-three cents. The whole canal debt on the 30th September last, was seven millions and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents, of which four millions nine hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents is the unpaid balance of the debt created for the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals. For the payment of this balance, funds had accumulated on the 30th September last to the amount of three millions and two thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirty cents."

The Erie and Champlain canal fund has yielded a revenue during the last fiscal year, beyond all the charges upon it, of one million and thirty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars and ninety-two cents; the tolls alone exceeded these charges five hundred and eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-one cents."

The Bank fund is two hundred and eighty-nine thousand and forty-six dollars and forty-three cents. It has increased during the last year more than one hundred thousand dollars. The extent to which the banks are required to contribute to this fund is half of one per cent. on their respective capitals for six years only, unless some of it should be needed for the purposes for which it was created—an event scarcely to be apprehended, considering the present stability of these institutions, and the almost certain assurance the public has for their prudent management, by reason of the wise supervision to which they are subjected."

The operations of the canals for the last year present most gratifying results. The business done on them has exceeded in amount that of any previous season. Notwithstanding the rate of tolls was reduced in January last, twenty-five per cent. on merchandise; ten per cent. on wheat, flour, beef, pork, butter and cheese, and considerably on many other articles, the income of the Erie and Champlain canals, from this source alone, during the last fiscal year which ended on the thirtieth September, was one million three hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-four cents. The tolls of the last fiscal year are only eleven thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents less than those of the previous year; the business on the Erie and Champlain canals has, therefore, increased nearly in the ratio of the reduction of the tolls."

He calls the attention of the Legislature to a subject about which there has been a good deal of complaint, the interference of the labor of the convicts with the labor in the mechanic arts, and among other just observations, makes the following:—

"Another effect resulting from the introduction of numerous mechanical branches of business into our State Prison is also a subject of grievance to the mechanics

and is worthy of your considerate attention. The necessary consequence of instructing convicts in mechanical trades is to bring them, when discharged, into more frequent association with mechanics than with any other class of citizens. Those employed in such pursuits are, in this manner, more exposed than others to the demoralizing effects of this vicious companionship."

The condition of the prisons is thus given:—

"The number of prisoners in the Auburn prison on the twenty-fourth day of December, was six hundred and fifty, and in the Mount Pleasant prison, on the first day of that month, eight hundred and twenty-eight."

The number received into the two prisons during the last year, is about the same as that of the preceding year: being in the Auburn prison five less, and in that at Mount Pleasant, nine more. The number remaining in the Mount Pleasant prison on the first of December last was one less than it was at that time in the year 1833, and in the Auburn prison thirty-seven less than in 1833."

The income of the two prisons over their ordinary expenses, exclusive of the support of the female convicts, was twenty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty-two cents, for the last fiscal year; and over all expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, six thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-one cents."

Governor Marcy recommends caution in granting new charters for Banks and other purposes, and that a law be passed for withdrawing bills under five dollars from circulation, and pays the following just tribute to the conduct of the State Banks of New York, during the panic:—

"I ought not to pass from this subject without alluding to the conduct of the State Banks during the late period of panic and distress. That they, in most instances, exerted their best abilities to administer to the necessities of a suffering community, will not, I presume, be questioned; and as little can it be questioned that they would have done this effectually, in spite of the assaults made upon them and upon public credit, with a view to subvert the interests of a great monied monopoly, and to effectuate the purposes of a political party, had not a large portion of that class of our citizens, most interested in sustaining public confidence in our currency, and most exposed to losses by its derangement, been led, by a strange infatuation, to concur in these mischievous designs, and to lend their active efforts to increase the panic, and spread far and wide its ruinous effects."

He alludes to the outrage of the Whigs of the city of New York upon the public arsenal as follows:—

"During the last charter election in the city of New York, the State arsenal was broken open, and forcible possession taken of the public arms by a mob. An act so flagitious in its character, and tending so directly to bloodshed, called public attention to the exposed situation and insecure condition of this establishment. The Executive was directed, by a resolution of the last Legislature, to enter into a correspondence or negotiation with the common council of that city for an exchange of the present site of the arsenal, together with the buildings thereon, for a more eligible one in the upper part of the city."

In connection with this, he speaks of the improper and illegal efforts of the same party to control the poor man's vote—a subject, by the way, that ought to claim the attention of our Legislature.

"I conceive it to be of the utmost importance that you should provide effectual means for executing with rigor the act passed in 1829, 'to preserve the purity of our elections.' The expenditure of money allowed by this act is confined to a few objects, and under no conceivable circumstances could it amount to but a small part of the sums which there is reason to believe have been expended in the recent elections. The elective franchise is the source of all power in our political system; and next in importance to its enjoyment is the preservation of its purity. Power corrupted in its source disorders the whole government. The moral and political condition of the electors has hitherto been sufficiently healthful to counteract the corrupting influence of money, and I hope it may long continue so; but they ought to be shielded, as far as legislation can do it, from all assaults upon their purity. I am disposed to ascribe the increased efforts that appear of late to have been made to influence the elections, by the lavish use of money, to the nature of some of the questions involved in our political contests, rather than to any encouragement such a practice has derived from a supposed decrease of virtue in the electors; but from whatever cause it has arisen, it is dangerous to civil liberty, and ought to be repressed by the Legislature."

Gold is incomparably less convenient than Bank notes.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

We did not think so when we offered a stationer a dollar bill, of one of the Boston Banks, for a penknife, in Washington, a few weeks ago, and he charged us twenty-five cents discount. The truth is, that small Bank notes are of no use to any body but Bank-stockholders and brokers, while the rest of the community are made to suffer great loss by them, as well as inconvenience.

The New Haven and New York steamboats have ceased running for the present.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In Senate, Monday, Jan. 12.—The Standing Committees were severally appointed, which is the only important business transacted this morning.

The House was called to order at the usual hour, and the Journals were read.

Mr. Lincoln, of Worcester, presented a petition praying that a Fire Department may be established in that town—referred to Messrs Lincoln, Lee and Peck.

Mr. Foster presented an order that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the law, establishing County Commissioners—referred to a special Committee.

The Secretary presented the Annual Abstract of returns from the several Schools in the Commonwealth. Petition of sundry inhabitants of Chester, for alteration in the law relative to Pedlars and petty Chapmen—referred to select Committee.

At 12 o'clock, the two branches met in Convention, for the choice of 9 Councillors and a Secretary and Treasurer of this Commonwealth.

On the first ballot, Messrs Gray, Austin, Flint, Vose, J. A. Shaw, Hedge, H. Shaw, Williams and Kimball of the Senate were unanimously elected Councillors, and severally declined; the Committee then proceeded to a choice from the people at large; which resulted as follows: whole number, 493—necessary for a choice, 247.

James Savage had 395 votes, Asa W. Wildes 381, Leamm Baldwin 395, David Wilder 396, James Richardson 396, Howard Lathrop 394, Charles J. Holmes 398, Jona. Hartwell 294, Benj. Shelton 390, and were declared severally elected. The Convention then separated, and the House adjourned.

Incediary Rat.—While the owner of a soap factory on Monday night was washing his hands, he observed a lighted candle placed by one of the workmen, carried off by a Rat, who dived into a hole. On darkening the premises the light was discovered through the crevice of the board, and on raising the floor the candle was found burning near some shavings, and in a few minutes more the whole building would have been on fire. Great caution should be used not to leave candles lighted where Rats can carry them off.—N. Y. Star.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

(Monday.—Continuation of the Trial of Ralph Huntington and Francis Aglar, for an alleged violation of the Election Law.)

The proceedings commenced this morning, by calling to the stand the fifth witness for the Government:—

Sevill Barker.—When Aglar first came in, Snow asked him if he was naturalized—said "No." Mr. Huntington told A. that if his name was on the list he had a right to vote; A. said if he had a right to vote, he should like to; but if he had no right to vote, he did not want to—then Mr. H. told him to vote, and he would stand by him—they then went out of the room together.

Cross-ex.—A. came in and asked if his name was on the list—Snow told him it was—Snow asked him if he was naturalized—I suppose that some one told Snow that A. was a foreigner—never knew the question asked before—the question was asked, I suppose, on account of the Young Men's Committee—we questioned all those whom we knew or thought to be foreigners—never assumed to canvass the qualifications of voters at any previous election—did not know which way A. intended to vote—H. told him, "if his name was on the list, he had a right to vote." I heard nothing about legal advice—I did not make the complaint before the Grand Jury—don't know who did.

William G. Eaton.—was at Ward room of No. 9, on the 10th Nov.—was there when Aglar came in and called his name out to the inspectors—Davis S. Eaton, one of the inspectors, asked him if he was naturalized—A. answered rather loudly—"No, Sir, I am not." I told him, if he voted, he would be prosecuted—Mr. Huntington then said to A. "Don't mind him—your name is on the list, and you have a right to vote"—there was no dispute about A's name being on the list—when H. told A. not to mind me, I said to Mr. H. that I would prosecute him too, if A. voted. At first A. seemed disposed to vote, but after more urging both for and against, he said he would "be d—d if he would vote."—I think Mr. H. said to him—"we'll back you up." I had notice that I was chosen one of the Young Men's Committee, but never attended any of its meetings. In conversation with a gentleman, who had been an assessor, I learnt that when they went round to assess the taxes, they only took the words of people, whether they were naturalized or not—I therefore supposed that many names were on the lists, that had no right to vote; and at a ward meeting, I made a motion, which was adopted, to have a committee appointed, to wait on the Mayor and Aldermen, to suggest to them the propriety of calling upon such persons to produce their papers of naturalization—Elihu Williams, Jeffrey Richardson, and myself were on the committee—I did not go with them, but heard their report stating that the Mayor and Aldermen could not do any thing about it.

I went to the polls for the purpose of seeing if any foreigner did vote, and to take the necessary steps to put a stop to it. [Mr. Hallett here read a ward notice signed by the witness and others.] Mr. Huntington came back considerably in a passion, and seemed to want to find some body to prosecute. I was there to find to some one to prosecute, if he voted illegally—I did not enter this complaint—did not hear Mr. H. advise A. to take legal advice—I was looking out for people who came forward to vote, but who had no right—I did not think there was any ground of complaint in this case—I said I thought it was a pity that we did not let A. vote, so that we could have prosecuted him.

[This last remark created some little sensation among the counsel, court and audience, and the witness changed the words of his answer to—"Some thought," &c.]

Henry P. Fairbanks.—[re-called]—I told Aglar that if he voted, he would be liable to prosecution, and when Mr. Huntington told him to vote, I told him, that if he aided and abetted he would be liable. I don't know but that I did give Mr. H. to understand that I would prosecute him, for what he had done in relation to Aglar's vote.

At this stage of the trial, Mr. Parker announced that the testimony for the prosecution was all introduced, and, after some further remarks on the law, he was followed by John C. Park, Esq. in behalf of Aglar, by proposing to show that Aglar had been twenty-four years in this country; that he was only eight years old when he arrived here; that he had always acted under the presumption that he was a voter; that he could not read, and that therefore the printed placard was no notice to him. The first witness called upon these points was—

Simeon H. Lewis.—have known Francis Aglar from 23 to 25 years—was 8 years old when brought to this country by the witness's uncle—has married an American woman, and has a family.

George W. Kelly.—known Aglar 3 years—saw him at the election in Ward 6—A. said he should like to vote, if he had a right to vote, like to, but did not want to get into any trouble about it. Mr. Huntington then said—if A's name was on the list, he should think he had a right to vote. Snow held the box up to A., and said they had no right to refuse his vote, but A. declined—Mr. H. then said to A. "We will go out and get legal advice, and if you have a right to vote, I will see you righted." They then went away together. Mr. A. did not come back again. Mr. H. did—I had always understood that A. used to vote. I did not hear H. urge A. to vote after A. said he was born in Spain. Fairbanks was sitting on the inspectors' seat, and told me that we challenged all.

N. K. Seaton.—Have known A. 7 or 8 years—have seen him at the polls, as a voter—it is my impression that he voted, as much as any of my neighbors.

Levi Kelly.—Was present at Ward 9—heard what was said to Aglar about his vote—heard him say, "he'd be d—d if he would vote." I then went out with Mr. Huntington and A.—met with a gentleman at Ward 8, and we went from him to Mr. Dunlap, to ascertain if he had a right to vote—A. did not go back. A MAN OFFERED ME NINE SHILLINGS, IF I WOULD VOTE THE WHIG TICKET.

Upon this singular disclosure, Mr. Hallett asked the witness who it was that offered him nine shillings to vote the whig ticket; but the question was objected to by Mr. Parker, and overruled peremptorily by Judge Thacher, who informed the witness that it was his duty to explain before the Grand Jury. After some conversation between Messrs Parker and Hallett, in which the latter called upon the former to take notice, as a public prosecutor, of the attempt to bribe, sworn to by the witness. Mr. Parker accordingly moved that Levi Kelly be ordered to recognize, to appear before the Grand Jury, and give information of all instances of attempts of bribery and interferences with the purity and freedom of elections; and Judge Thacher directed him to recognize in the sum of \$50, to appear before the Grand Jury in February.

Levi Kelly's testimony continued.—Mr. Huntington came in after the dispute arose—he said to Aglar—"If they dispute your vote, don't vote till you take legal advice." We went out together—Mr. H. endeavored to find out what Mr. A's rights were—Mr. H. and I returned to the ward-room, but A. went about his business. I supposed Fairbanks to be an inspector—he was sitting in the inspector's seat—when Fairbanks showed A. the placard, A. said he could not read.

The four preceding witnesses were introduced principally for the defence of Aglar, and were followed by John W. James, Esq., who opened the defence in behalf of Mr. Huntington, and called the following witnesses:—

William Hoskins.—Was at ward 9—Fairbanks and

Eaton both took an active part—Aglar said he did not want to vote, if he had no right—Mr. Eaton said if he voted he would prosecute him—Mr. Huntington came up, and asked what was the matter—he told A. that if he was sure he was not a legal voter, not to vote—that he had better get legal advice, and not criminate himself. Mr. H. said if A. had a right to vote, he should vote, and he would bear him up in it, but to mind not to criminate himself. Mr. H. put the "if" in. The committee took it upon themselves to say persons were not naturalized—I took Mr. Eaton to be an inspector—he took the most active part.

Stillman Worcester.—Heard Huntington say he, should think A. had a right to vote, if his name was on the list—he said they would go out and get legal advice and if he had a right to vote, he should, and no man should hinder him.

John Lang.—Was an inspector of Ward 9—never knew inspectors to question the rights of voters whose names were on the list—there was a committee of vigilance there very active—Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Eaton were the individuals; they sat at times on the inspectors' seats; it was some annoyance to the inspectors; it is not a common practice; never came under my observation before; the inspectors did not object to Aglar's vote; I understood from the notification at the top of the list, that all the names on it were legal voters. After the election of that day we memorialized the City Government, and obtained a railing round the inspectors, to keep intruders off.

Alexander H. Clapp.—went to the ward room to call Mr. Huntington to dinner—Mr. Snow was much agitated—he said he would prosecute Mr. H.—a number round advised him to prosecute Mr. H.—Mr. Fairbanks was one who advised—some of them called Mr. H. "a d—d rascal." A man undertook to say that he did not see that Mr. H. did any thing more than his duty; they then abused this man: some one doubled up his fists in his face; this man's friends gathered round him, and advised him to get out of the way, or he would get hurt. They did not insult Mr. H. in any other way than to call him a rascal, and other abusive names. I tried to get him away, for I was afraid they would strike him. When I was in the room, I thought Mr. Fairbanks was the principal person in authority—Mr. H. was taking down the names of the inspectors. Witness is nephew of, and boards with, Mr. H., but is not in his employ.

A declaration, by Samuel Dexter, Esq. that Mr. Huntington applied to him for legal advice, in Aglar's case, and that he referred Mr. H. to Andrew Dunlap, Esq., was admitted to be read to the jury by Mr. Parker's written consent.

Andrew Dunlap.—Mr. Huntington came to my house on that day—I do not distinctly recollect whether he had any one with him—he said he came to complain of the inspectors of Ward 9, who had refused a man's vote—After hearing his statement, I thought the man was not a legal voter, and told him that the man ought not to vote—I supposed at that time, the man was of the democratic party, and I was urgent that he should not vote, because it would be dishonorable to the party to offer an illegal vote—Mr. H. acceded distinctly to the propriety of this man's not voting, and said he should not vote—I wished to satisfy Mr. H. that A. was not entitled to vote.

Mr. Dunlap did not give a decided opinion, that the inspectors were indictable for refusing the vote of a person whose name was on the list, though he was of opinion that, being merely ministerial officers, they had no right to decide, judicially, upon the qualifications of voters, whose names were on the lists, and were guilty of an irregularity in so acting, even if the individual objected to should not be a legal voter. After Mr. Dunlap left the stand, a few witnesses were recalled upon some irrelevant points, which concluded the testimony for and against the defendants.

Mr. Hallett, in his closing argument, relied almost entirely upon a decision of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the case of *Capen vs. Foster et al.*, in 1832, which completely sustained Mr. Huntington in his views of the duty of the inspectors. This decision was published in the Daily Advertiser of Dec. 5, 1832, by order of the City Government, for the information of the public and city officers. The opinion of the Court was delivered at the November term, by Chief Justice Shaw, and contained the following sentence, in reference to the City Charter:—

"By the terms of the act, they [Wardens and Inspectors] have no authority to add any name to the list, or to receive the vote of any person whose name is not on the list, or to consider or determine on the qualifications of any person offering himself as a voter."

Mr. Hallett enlarged much on the attempt to control the inspectors, by a system of organized bullying on the part of the Young Men's Committee. He also went very fully into the whole current of evidence, that proved that Mr. Huntington had used singular and praiseworthy caution in procuring legal advice, and acting upon it.

Mr. Parks followed Mr. Hallett, in Mr. Aglar's case, as principal, and disclaimed the imputations cast by Mr. H. on the government witnesses, but contended that Mr. Huntington did no more than his duty, in the advice he gave Aglar, who could not be supposed to be conversant with the Constitution.

After the County Attorney had concluded the final argument against the defendants, Judge Thacher, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, announced his intention of deferring the charge to the jury till to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and the Court adjourned to that hour accordingly.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate of the United States on Wednesday last, the bill making appropriations to improve the navigation of the river Wabash was passed, yeas 23, nays 18. The bill to settle and establish the northern boundary line of Ohio was passed. The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835, which was read twice, and committed to Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Hamer, on leave, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to limit the service of the judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts to a term of years. The House refused to consider the resolution by a vote of 90 to 84. The subject of the pay of naval officers was again taken up, and some further progress made in it, when an adjournment was moved and carried.

The Mitchell case.—We understand the case of Merriam against Mr. Mitchell, late Post Master of this city, which has been before the Supreme Court two or three weeks at Belfast, has been brought to a close, and that the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of sixteen hundred and sixty six dollars, to which the costs of Court, Counsel &c., must be added, making the sum which Mr. Mitchell will have to pay, more than two thousand dollars.—Portland Courier.

The quantity of coal brought to Philadelphia during the season has been 224,242 tons Schuylkill, and 106,344 tons Lehigh. Total, 330,586 tons.

By the Southern Mail, which arrived last evening about 11 o'clock, we received the following interesting intelligence.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship South America, Captain Waterman, arrived below on Saturday afternoon, and 8 o'clock we received our papers by express across the island, viz, London to the evening of Dec. 15th, and Liverpool to the 15th.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

The new British Ministry was formed on the 15th. The advices from Paris are to Dec. 13th, evening. Nothing had transpired on the subject of the American Treaty.

In England much dissatisfaction was manifested in many places at the revolution in the Ministry; public meetings were being held almost without number; but no acts of violence had been committed.

From the London Globe, Dec. 15, eve.

The New British Ministry.—The following is a correct list of the New Cabinet Ministers appointed at the Council held this afternoon at St. James's Palace:—

Sir R. Peel, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor. Duke of Wellington, Foreign Secretary. Lord Wharcliffe, Privy Seal. Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Rosslyn, President of the Council. Mr. Goulburn, Secretary for the Home Department. Mr. Herbert, Secretary of War. Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary for Ireland. Sir G. Murray, Master General of the Ordnance. Mr. E. Baring, President of the Board of Trade. Sir E. Knatchbull, Paymaster of the Forces. Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control. The above form the cabinet.

The Secretaryship for the colonies and the Chancellorship for the Duchy of Lancaster are not yet filled up.

The following additional appointments have been made:—

Sir J. Scarlett, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Sir E. Sugden, Chancellor of Ireland. Lord Jersey, Lord Chamberlain.

London, Dec. 12. Lord Stanley has refused to join the Duke's administration, and the Tories now say that they will be better without them.

London, Dec. 15.—Accounts from Ceylon are said to have been received of an insurrection having broken out there, and that several lives had been lost.—Globe.

Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 18th of the present month to Thursday the 15th of January.

Death of the Rev Edward Irving.—On the 6th inst. at Glasgow, between the hours of ten or 12 o'clock at night, in the 43d year of his age, the Rev Edward Irving.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.—The packet ship United States, Capt N.H. Holdrege, which went out of dock on Thursday, to proceed on her voyage to New York, unfortunately grounded near Egremont, during the fog, and was so much injured, when left high and dry by the receding tide, that she has been obliged to commence discharging her cargo. She was got off on Friday, and brought into the Prince's Dock.

France.—The Chamber of Deputies, after a day or two of inter-regnum, resumed its sittings on Saturday, December 13th. The business commenced at about half past one. M. Dupin in the Chair. After some reports were made upon petitions of local interest, the President of the Council, the Duke de Trevis, read a project of law relative to the Military School of St. Cyr. There were not more than 150 deputies present.

The principal topic of reflection at present in the Paris papers is the citation of the editor of the National before the Chamber of Peers, for publishing in his journal an article highly derogatory to the dignity of that body.

At the sitting of the Court of Assizes yesterday, M. Bishot, editor of the Tribune, was arraigned for a libel against the King, contained an article in which allusions were made to the events at Lyons, and to the unfortunate duel in which M. Dulon was killed. M. Bishot was found guilty, and sentenced to an imprisonment of twelve months, in addition to a fine of six thousand francs.

Paris, Dec. 12.—M. de Broglie is appointed Ambassador to London, definitively. Nothing is waited for to make this nomination official, but to know what will be the official arrangements of the new English Cabinet.

People have long considered as a joke the announcement of a claim made by the Emperor of Russia, as invested with the rights of Poland, to a considerable indemnity, which he pretends to be due by France to that unhappy nation, in consequence of the wars of the empire. It is stated that the indemnity claimed is 150 millions, and that Prince Lukecki is commissioned to demand the payment of it.

It was affirmed to day that the claim is serious, that all the documents in support of it have been received by the Russian Legation, and that every thing may be hoped from the complaisance of the Doctrinaire Cabinet.—Messenger.

Ghent, Dec. 13.—An arrival from Germany mentions that a marriage has been determined on between her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, presumptive heiress of the throne of Great Britain, and his Royal Highness Prince William Alexander Constantine, the second son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange.

Constantinople, Nov. 11, 1834.—A few days since news reached this place from Tarsus, that Reschid Pasha had at length commenced hostilities towards Orfa: that he had taken that place, and made 1800 prisoners. Within the last three days news has arrived of a more real and serious character—an insurrection again in Syria. The inhabitants of Latakia have resisted the attempt of Ibrahim to disarm them.

Spain.—Postscript of the *Journal de Paris* of Dec. 13th.—General Mina, on the 7th inst., proceeded to Lanz in order to protect a convoy of money expected there. No new engagement has taken place. On the following day he returned to Pamplona. Don Carlos was at Escora on the 7th, when Zumalacarraga was directing his steps towards the Borda.

On the anniversary of the Queen's birth-day, the civil governor of Cadiz having objected to the singing of patriotic songs by the actors, the spectators threw stones into his box, and then went to his palace, which they attacked; one of the domestics was wounded.

MARKETS.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. **London, 13th December, 1834.**—The great demand for Cotton, which prevailed during the last month, and which operating on a small stock, induced an advance of nearly 14d per lb, has considerably abated; and a decline on the previous advance of about 4d has been the consequence. Coffee.—The stocks in the principal Continental ports are estimated at 37,000 tons, against 14,000 tons last year. We quote Havana 48s to 65s. Tobacco.—The demand continuing very good, the prospects are favorable. Cocoon continues in demand—Guayquil wanting—Para 31s to 32s. Furs in more request—Beaver still sort up—dark line Raccoon to 22s—fine Martin to 31s sort up. The stock of Turkey Opium is small. Quicksilver has advanced to 38 1/2d per lb. Tin—There is none remaining on hand—at the prices of 50s to 61s, lately obtained for Banca, there is still demand. British Iron has experienced a further advance, on account of the increasing home consumption, and export to the United States. English Bar 71 to 71 1/2s per ton—Swedish 111 10s to 111 1/2s—Russia 121 10s to 121 1/2s—Wool.—There is some revival in the demand.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—[Review of the week ending Friday, Dec. 12.]—The Cotton Market during the week has been quiet on the whole—and on all descriptions of American there has been a reduction of about 8s. Sales of the week include 3,640 Upland, at 8 1/4d to 8 3/4d—2,550 Orleans, at 8 1/4d to 8 3/4d—Alabama, at 8 1/4d to 8 3/4d—Island 19d a 2 1/2d—sales of the week 9,000 bales—imports of do, 22,316 do.

Dec. 13.—The Cotton market to-day has been very quiet—the sales amount

Christian Year—Odd Volume—Scrap Book—Christmas Box—
Affection's Gift—The Pearl—Parlor Letter Writer—Young
Ladies' Book—Young Man's Book—Young Man's Guide—
Youth's Sketch Book—Daughter's Own Book—Youth's Keepsake—
Parley's every Day Book—The Premium—Children